CASH SALES!

ARRIVED THIS WEEK
3 fashionable styles of
WINTER SHAWLS!

2 later fashions of
Street & Skating Jackets
New Astricans, New Seals, New Whitneys.

Tambour and Braided Shirt Trimming.

100 VARIETIES OF
...fs, Chest Wrappers, Leggings, Sontags, ...s, Mittens, Booties, London Garabaldiés, &c.
Real Winter Comforts.

THE ELEGANT
WINTER BONNETS,
Up to the latest City Mode.
☞ *A Choice for each Lady.*

HOODS made to order—Old Ladies' Shapes.

Especial attention invited!
☞ **New Trimmed Bonnets,** ☜
their neatness and cheapness.

NEW WINTER CAPS.

A lot of all wool Plaids, very new and cheap.

ONE PRICE AND NO BANTER
with
JOHN F. GIMSON.
(Late Broughall & Gimson.)

Bigelow's Block,
Nov. 14th, 1864.

Local Intelligence

☞ On Monday last the Toll Fees, &c. of the new Market House were rented to Mr. Andrew Harrington, for $230, and three of the butcher's stalls were leased at $40 per annum.

☞ After three days polling we are informed that the Prohibition By-law submitted to the ratepayers of Mariposa, under Dunkin's Act of 1864, has been defeated by a majority of 40.

Mr. M. Martindale, Woodville, requests us to say that he never signed the Eldon petition in favor of the "Temperance Act of 1864. Mr. M. is in favor of doing away with the liquor traffic; but does not care to prevent tavern-keepers selling whiskey when merchants would still be allowed to retail in quantities of a quart and over.

☞ Already the petitions in favor of Robert Finnegan have been numerously signed; and at the meeting of Monday last the Town Council memorialized the Executive in his behalf. We trust that everyone who is of opinion that his sentence should be commuted to imprisonment in the Penetentiary will lose no time in signing the petition, as it is desirable that the memorial be forwarded to Quebec at as early a date as possible.

SKATING RINK.—We are glad to notice that the people of Lindsay are to be provided with this fashionable Winter resort. Thanks to the enterprise of Mr. Peterson a rink covering about half an acre is nearly completed a little west of the new Market building, on Kent street. It is securely enclosed by a high board fence, and a suitable building for dressing &c. is situated within the enclosure. Single and family tickets for the season are placed at a low figure and we trust that Mr. Peterson's praiseworthy efforts to place a healthy and graceful amusement within the reach of the inhabitants of the town will meet with a generous response from our townspeople.

☞ W. H. Mitchell & Co. offer great inducements to purchasers in choice family groceries, provisions, boots and shoes, hardware, crockery, glassware, &c. Farmers and others wishing to procure anything in their line would do well to give them the preference. The highest cash price paid for butter, pork, barley, peas, oats, also for hides and skins. Remember—corner of William and Peel streets, Lindsay.

☞ The rush to the establishment of Bigelow & Brother, Kent street, Lindsay, still continues. Winter Dress Goods in every style; Furs in great variety; Tweeds and Cloths to suit every customer; and a choice lot of family groceries. Pay them a visit.

REPORTED CONTEMPLATED RAID ON CHAMPLAIN OR ROUSES' POINT.—Information has been handed us to the effect that the authorities at Champlain have been made acquainted with the fact of a contemplated raid being made upon that place or Rouses' Point during the present week. The information is said to have been sent by some person in this city, who further added that the intending raiders were organizing and arming here. According to our informant, there was a good deal of excitement in both of these places; a war meeting had been called in Champlain, and a second company of home guards had been raised. At Rouses' Point the citizens were going about armed, and every arrangement had been made to give any possible raiders a warm reception.—*Montreal Witness, Nov. 22.*

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The accusation of a Toronto journal, that Mr. Mowat has left untouched the heavy business of the Post Office Department, and that he did not grapple with the Railway Postal Subsidy question, is belied by the fact that, upon his able and voluminous report of the 12th of August, 1863, which occupied several months in the preparation, being submitted, the Macdonald-Dorion Administration modified the terms of payment to the Grand Trunk for postal service. The terms were, of course, objected to by the Grand Trunk, and a protest was entered, as was to be expected unless all their demands were conceded, but it was, nevertheless, a settlement of the matter. It is equally incorrect to say that no payments have been made to that Company for postal service.—*Globe.*

LAW EXAMINATIONS.—The Michaelmas Term examination for call and admission of attorneys, was finished yesterday. The following is an alphabetical list of the gentlemen who passed their examination for call to the bar:—Messrs. G. D. Dickson, Belleville; J. D. Edgar, Toronto; —— Gilman, Toronto; J. K. Gordon, Whitby; Rusk Harris, Toronto; James Hossac, Cobourg; J. P. McMillan, Cornwall; Geo. Moncrief, London; Nicholas Murphy, Alexander Robertson, Belleville. Mr. Dickson was called without an oral examination.

The gentlemen given below were successful in passing their examination for admission as attorneys:—Messrs. Cahill, Dickinson, Fergusson, Fitch, Glass, Rusk Harris, Alfred Hector, Hoskin, Hossack, Jamison, McKeown, McKenzie, Moncrief, Reeves, Rose, Scott, Thomas, Wetenhall.

Some six others were rejected on account of defects in their articles. Thirty-two in all presented themselves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"TEMPERANCE ACT 1864" IN MANVERS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Post,

SIR,—Pursuant to public notice a meeting was held on the 14th inst., in the Town Hall in Millbrook, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Township Council of Cavan to pass a By-law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in terms of the "Temperance Act of 1864. The chair was taken by Wm. Russel, Esq., and Dr. Might was chosen Secretary. The Meeting was addressed by the Revs. Messrs. Williams, Allen, Douglas, and others. An invitation was given to any holding different views on the subject, to address the meeting. Mr. Thorn arose and warmly condemned the whole proceedings, using the old arguments that liquor was good in cold and heat, as well as to enable men to perform the usual amount of labor, to which same sound replies were made.

It was moved by the Rev. Mr. Allen, and seconded by Mr. Holland, "That this meeting take immediate steps to pass a prohibitory law for the township of Cavan, in accordance with the Temperance Act of 1864, and pledge ourselves to use all lawful means to carry out the same." The motion was put to the meeting and carried with one exception. A committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting by holding meetings in every school house in the township, and otherwise forward the cause.

A majority of the Council promise to co-operate in passing the By-law.

Yours, &c.
ANTI-TIPPLER.

Manvers, 21st Nov. 1864.

SEIZURE OF THE "FLORIDA."

(From the Boston Journal.)

The *Journal da Bahia*, in its issues of October 7, 8 and 9, enters very fully into the details of the capture. It says that the *Florida*, on her arrival on the 6th, came and lay between one of the Brazilian war vessels and the shore, as it was thought, to make some necessary repairs. A rumor at once flew about that a fight was about to take place, but it was thought that the *Wachusett* would go outside, as the *Kearsage* did for the *Alabama*, and wait for the *Florida*. The American vessel *Onward*, a consort of the *Wachusett*, it was said, had been signaled off the bar, and the Brazilian authorities both on land and sea had noticed this movement. At night on the 6th, the account says, the crews of the *Florida* and *Wachusett* were singing in a loud voice up to 9 o'clock, a chorus from each vessel coming after the song of the other, with prolonged plaudits from the crews. A challenge to battle, rumor said, had been given. Some said that the captain of the *Florida* did not accept it, because his vessel was not recognized as a belligerent, and that, therefore, it could not enter into an action. Others said that the *Florida* accepted it, declaring that the captain's instructions did not allow him to send a challenge, but did to accept one, and that a cartel would be ordered as a proof of this. Fearing some fight, since a challenge had been given, the President of the Province obtained from the Consul his word of honor that peace would be kept, and that no action would take place in the port, or within the line of neutrality. The *Florida*, for better security, was placed under the batteries of the flag-ship. The account then proceeds as follows:—

"Considering himself guaranteed in a neutral port, the captain of the *Florida* let thirty of his crew and some of his officers sleep on shore on the nights of the 6th and 7th. At 3.10 of the break of day (on the 7th) the officer of the deck, Hunter Junior, was surprised to hear the cables loosen on board of the *Wachusett*, and her crew called to quarter, which was very difficult for it to do. Nearly at the same time some boats filled with men boarded the *Florida*, receiving from her a volley of musketry, and they were seconded by the *Wachusett*, which, not being seen, owing to the smoke of the funnels and the night being very dark, had left her position and ran rapidly toward the *Florida*, passing by the stern of the corvette *Doana Januaria*, which at once ordered it to heave to; but the captain of the *Wachusett* did not heed the order, running rapidly upon the stern of the *Florida*, which lay to the north. Hardly had she struck the latter, when she fired a shot from a bow gun. At once a mast of the *Florida* fell over, and she lost some men; but the crew returned a feeble fire.

It is asserted that there was a great loss of life at all points in the struggle that took place with revolvers and cold steel, and that it did not last long, for the complement of the *Florida* was reduced by nearly fifty men. Among the dead is said to be the officer of the deck, who received a ball in the breast; and it is said that an officer named Stone was also killed from a shot in the mouth. Another officer leaping on board of the *Wachusett*, struck about him and fell dead under the many blows dealt at him.

Four sailors of fifteen who leaped into the sea escaped, and these were picked up by vessels lying near. The other eleven were shot in the water by the enemy.

After this brief contest there came an interval of silence, which was broken by prolonged cheers from the *Wachusett*.

The chief of division, Gervasio Mancabo, sent a barge, under the command of Lieutenant Varella, on board of the *Wachusett*, to tell its captain to anchor at once, or he would sink him if he tried to continue his provocation. To this the latter replied that, on his word of honor, he would do no more, and that he would go back to his anchorage. This answer was given to the officer, the commander of the steamer not allowing him to come on board. But the steamer *Wachusett* had smartly made fast a cable to the *Florida*, and then feigned to return to its anchorage, steering to the south. She passed about a cable's length from the bow of the corvette *Donna Januaria*, which then opened fire, sending eight shots at the steamer, which did not return the fire, and on the contrary forced its speed to put itself out of range of the fire. The shot nearly all took effect, being delivered by the best gunners.

The crews of all the Brazilian vessels of war being at quarters, pursuit of the *Wachusett* and her prize was ordered. They were about five miles ahead as the pursuers passed the light house. But steam having been got up on the *Florida*, both the vessels pursued went away very fast from the Brazilian vessels, and soon got out of sight. The pursuing fleet turned about for Bahia at a quarter past 11 in the forenoon. It appears that although shots were fired to alarm the forts in the harbor when the *Florida* was towed out, the garrison were "asleep at this moment when the honor of the country was in danger."

The captain of the *Florida*, in a letter addressed to the President of the Province, has protested, in the name of his government, against the act practised upon that vessel in the waters and under the batteries of the Brazilian nation, reserving for his government at all times the right to confirm the same protest in the manner that will seem to it most fit and opportune."

The letter states all the facts that have been related in the *Journal da Bahia*, and by the letter it appears that the commader tries more to lessen the responsibility in which he stands as to the loss of the steamer, than to make some serious pretensions.

"The captain denounces the rascality of the Consul in violating the faith of his word given to the President, namely, that no act of hostility would be attempted against the *Florida* in this port.

From another source it has been learned that on shore great excitement existed from the capture of the *Florida*; and it being reported that the American Consul, Mr. Wilson, had given his word that no attempt would be made in port to take the *Florida*, his alleged want of faith led a mob to gather about his house, who smashed the windows and forced the Consul to quit the city. The riot lasted some time, but on the object of the popular antipathy getting out of the way it subsided. The part of the crew of the *Florida*, some fifty to seventy men, and Captain Morris, may have had a hand in the riot; at least the sailors had, it is likely, for they were 'on liberty,' and were, of course, more or less drunk. It is to be presumed that Captain Morris had too much sense to incite a riot, though in his protest to the Brazilian Government he speaks bitterly of the broken word of the Consul."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

The uncertainty as to General Sherman's exact destination is not yet cleared up, but sufficient is known to enable us to understand that his undertaking is one of the very gravest importance. According to the most reliable accounts, he left Atlanta on the 11th instant, with a force of 60,000 men, provided with 60 days' rations, and took up his line of march towards the sea-coast. It was announced that he was to touch at Macon, and probably at Milledgeville. Those towns lie to the southeast of Atlanta, and in capturing them Gen. Sherman would be able to cut the railway system of Georgia and the South at very important points. A writer in the *World* conjectures that a part of his force had been sent to the south-west to make an attack upon Montgomery. The movement to the south-east is very generally interpreted to mean an attack upon Savannah or Charleston, while others have conjectured that ultimately Mobile, which lies to the south-east of Atlanta, would be General Sherman's destination. The rumoured movement towards Montgomery and the presence of a Federal fleet at Mobile bay, may be cited as evidence that the latter conjecture is right, but the balance of rumour is immeasurably in favor of the idea that the real movement is towards Charleston or Savannah. Possibly General Sherman may not yet know which of these points he will find it more advisable to strike.

This movement has its dangers as well as its importance. It takes General Sherman's army a long way from the base of supplies, and should he be vigorously followed up, he must either conquer a resting place or be badly worsted. Were Hood and Beauregard to pursue him, he might, when he reached the sea-board, find himself between two fires. But those Confederate Generals do not seem disposed to get very close to him. At last accounts they were reported at Florence, in the extreme north of Alabama, two hundred miles away from Atlanta, and all rumours have credited them with an intention to invade Tennessee, rather than to attempt the protection of Georgia. These invasions of Northern territory by the Senfederates have never proved of much account from a military point of view, and have usually rather weakened the invaders than the invaded. If the Confederates will permit Gen. Sherman to march to the Georgia coast, the Federals can very well afford to have Hood and Beauregard in Tennessee, or even Kentucky for a few weeks. If it is attended with any measure of success, Gen. Sherman's movement will prove a very serious injury to the Confederates. It will cut important lines of communication between Richmond and the South. It will stop the drawing of further supplies from the country beyond his line of march. It will add so much to the practical difficulties of the rebel situation, and do so much to weaken their position in the eyes of the world. The country through which Gen. Sherman's army is moving has suffered but little from the war, compared with many other portions of the Confederacy. It must be, relatively speaking, well supplied with provisions. It contains large manufactories of the munitions of war. A Federal army passing through will be able to appropriate or destroy these things, and to carry off thousands of the slaves of a thickly settled slave district. Successes in Georgia are successes in the very heart of the Confederacy, and in a State that is already more than suspected of disaffection to the rebel cause. Much is involved in Gen. Sherman's success, it is not easy to see how he is to be baulked, unless the rebels are able to confront him very speedily with a much larger force than seems possible. In a few days, however, we shall, of course, have more definite and satisfactory news.—*Globe 23nd Nov.*

DENOMINATIONAL ASPECT OF THE CONFEDERATION.

Almost every aspect of the proposed confederation has been presented, except that which relates to the religious complexion of the several Provinces. A table which appeared in the *Leader* of late supplies the omission. First, referring to the separate provinces, we find that the most numerous single body in Lower Canada is that of the Roman Catholics, who number 913,253 out of a population of 1,111,666. The most numerous body in Upper Canada is that of the Methodists, whose numbers are set down at 341 572, in a population of 1,396,091. In Prince Edward's Island, the Roman Catholics number 35,857, in a population of 80,857. In New Brunswick, the Roman Catholics are again first, numbering 85,238 in a population of 252,047. In Nova Scotia, the Presbyterians take the precedence, numbering 88,755, in a population of 330.857. In Newfoundland, the Roman Catholics are again first, numbering 56,895 in a population of 122,638. Although the Roman Catholics stand first among individual denominations in so many of the Provinces, they, however, in no case, except that of Lower Canada, form a majority of the population. As in so many of the separate Provinces, so in the whole Confederation, the Roman Catholics will rank as the most numerous of the several denominations, numbering 1,465,660 adhere ts in a population of 3,294,056. This will leave 1,828,396 to be divided among the different Protestant Churches. Of these the Church of England ranks highest, numbering 546,612 adherents. The Presbyterians come next, numbering 498,646, followed by the Methodists, who number 457,957. Of Baptists there are 192,539, of whom 62,000 are residents of Nova Scotia. The Lutherans number 29,651, of whom 24,299 are in Upper Canada. The Congregationalists number 88,104. There are in all, 62,951 adherents of miscellaneous creeds, of whom 46,-434 reside in Upper Canada. 18,860 boldly proclaim themselves of no religion, the large majority of whom, 17,373, are also Upper Canadians. Under the heads "no creeds given" and "creeds not classed," are 33,-000.—*Hamilton Times.*

HAVE YOU TRIED IT!—If not, don't delay another moment, but get a bottle of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is far ahead of any other medicine, and was never known to fail. All aches and pains are immediately and permanently removed by it, and the price places it within the reach of all. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

IMMENSE STOCK

Gillies & Lancashire
Call the attention of the Public
To their Immense Stock,
(now complete in the various Departments.)

HEAVY STAPLE GOODS.

WE are now selling Grey Cottons, Stripes, Checks, White Cotton, Linens, and Hollands at *a great reduction on former rates.*

CALL AND SEE OUR Fancy Dress Goods before buying elsewhere, as the variety is greater and the price lower than in any other Store in Lindsay.

LADIES' SILKS.
COLOURED AND FANCY SILK DRESSES.
MILLINERY. BONNETS AND HATS.
Orders in the above department executed on the Shortest Notice.

LADIES' MANTLES,
From 6s. 3d. to 50s., in all the Newest Styles.

Our Stock of Cloths
is pronounced by all to be the Best in Lindsay.

Garments made to order, Fashionable, and a Good Fit guaranteed.
We employ none but the best workmen.

Everything new in HATS AND CAPS, SCARFS, NECKTIES, COLLARS, &c.

SHETLAND NUBIAS,
BLANKETS, AND LUMBERMEN'S GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND CROCKERY AT ANY PRICE.

GILLIES & LANCASHIRE.
West Shop, Adams' Block.
Lindsay, Oct. 26, 1864 270

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK

Cash Sales—J. F. Gimson
Insolvent Act of 1864—John Matthie
do do —Arthur A. Lawder
Prospectus of the Royal Canadian Bank—T. Woodside
Royal Canadian Bank—Alfred Stow
A Rare Chance—G. H. Keeve, Sr.
Licensed Auctioneer—James Gallon
Card—B. Crandell
French Dress Combs—W. Wharin.
Business Notice—D. Thomas

The Canadian Post.

Lindsay, Friday, Nov 25, 1864.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now badly in want of Firewood, and parties who agreed to pay their subscriptions in Wood, will oblige by bringing it at once.

We are also willing to take Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables, as well as Beef and Pork in payment of subscriptions.

CANDIDATES FOR MUNICIPAL HONORS!

We understand that Messrs. Wm. Thornhill, W. H. Mitchell and Wm. McNeil have expressed their intention to be candidates for the representation of the North Ward during 1865. It is also stated that Mr. M. Deane will offer himself for the South Ward; and Mr. Needler is mentioned as likely to run for the East Ward. We will probably have something to say about Town Municipal affairs and candidates next week. Meanwhile it would not be amiss for the ratepayers to refrain from pledging themselves until it is more definitely known who the candidates for their suffrages are likely to be.

HOME HITS FOR MUNICIPAL WIRE-PULLERS.—No. 1.

The ter-centenary anniversary of the birth of the Bard of Avon was celebrated in some shape or other in several places in the Province, but in Lindsay no notice was taken whatever of that great event. I propose now (although rather late) to give a quotation, thought by many to be a master piece of the great author, but in which I fail to discover any merit. I may mention, however, the text is from memory (O! blame not the bard) and may not be quite correct.

Yours, &c.,
27° BELOW ZERO.

HENRY EIGHTH.

SCENE IN ACT III.—CARDINAL ——'s SANCTUM—CARDINAL (SOLUS, RUMINATING.)

Enter—DAVIE CROMWELL (his plug slightly elevated.)

Cardinal—Why, how now, Cromwell?
Cromwell—I have no power to speak, sir.
Cardinal—What! amazed
At my misfortunes? Can thy spirit wonder
A small man should mizzle? Nay, and *you* think so.
I am fallen indeed.
Cromwell—How does your Worship?
Cardinal— Why not so well
Not so truly happy, my good Cromwell.
I know myself now. Altho' I feel within me
A satisfaction that what a man could do
That have I for myself accomplished.
* * * * * * * *
What news abroad?
Cromwell—The heaviest and the worst
Is your condemnation by the people,
Who make sad faces at the tax collector.
Cardinal—The Prince of darkness tender them my thanks.
Let 'em distend their visages, and bear the burthen.
Cromwell—The next is that a requisition
Is in circulation, requesting one T—s K—n
To come forward for the Mayoralty.
Cardinal—That's somewhat unexpected;
He's not of our kidney, besides his interests
Are more central. I like not this.
What more?
Cromwell—Last. That the cost of the market house,
Together with the restrictive market law, has
Outraged the populace, who loudly boast
We shall not again hold office.
Cardinal—There was the weight that pulled me down, Oh! Cromwell.
My attempt to further both our interests
In that one direction,
Has lost me favor forever with the people.
I am a poor, forsaken man, unworthy now
To be thy guide and leader. * * *
Oh! Cromwell, Cromwell!
Had I but served the Town with half the zeal
I served myself, it would not at this time
Have deserted me in mine extremity;

TOWN COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of the Town Council was held last Monday. Little business was transacted. On motion it was ordered that the sum of $5 per month, for two months, be paid to Nelson Jacobs, a person in destitute circumstances.

The following parties received orders for the amount opposite their respective names, in order to enable them to leave the town for the United States:—

Mrs. Skipworth and family	$10.00
Mrs. Riordan	5.00
Mrs. Hussey	10.00

Mr. Thomas Armstrong was instructed to heat the Engine House during the winter months on the same terms as last year.

The Council then adjourned until Tuesday evening.

The Council met on Tuesday evening pursuant to adjournment, and again adjourned till Thursday evening, in order to give the Architect an opportunity to lay before the Council a detailed statement of the extra labor on the Market building. It is expected that an exciting discussion on this subject will take place this (Thursday) evening, and our town readers will find a report in next week's paper.

UNION SCHOOL.

A special meeting of the School Board was held in Messrs. Heap & McKay's office on Wednesday, Nov. 23rd, at 3 o'clock. Members present—Rev. J. Vicars, Rev. A. Edwards, Dr. Fidler, Messrs. Adam, Dundas, Lang, Matthie and Maguire. Absent—Rev. Mr. Lutz, Messrs. Broughall, Heap, McBurney, Thirkell and Wood.

Moved by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Adam, that this Board accept the original debt and costs without interest, on the judgment against Chas. Logie in favor of this Board, provided the claim be settled within one month.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Matthie, that the Committee for Improvements be authorized to construct a temporary wood-shed for the use of the School.—*Carried.*

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. London: S. O Beeton. $3.00 per year. Agency for the County at Victoria Hall.

We have to thank Mr. Beall for the November number of this valuable periodical. It is profusely illustrated, and contains a large quantity of interesting reading. The colored fashion plates are really beautiful, and will no doubt be duly appreciated by the ladies. A better or more useful Magazine for the family is not published.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The December number of this magazine is a truly splendid one, being the handsomest yet issued. The opening plate, "The Snow-Birds' Christmas Visit," is a perfect gem; and the Frontispiece of the volume, suggested by a story of Hans Christian Andersen's, is one of those engravings upon which the eye will linger for a long time, and turn to again and again. Two more beautiful engravings than these are seldom seen in a magazine. The double Fashion Plate for this month is finely engraved and richly colored—no magazine contains superior steel fashion plates to the Lady's Friend; while the other engravings are as usual numerous, and doubtless highly interesting to the ladies. The literary contents are "The Christmas Gift," by Mrs. Hosmer; "Two Falls among the Mountains," by Mrs. Pyle; "The Soldier's Bride," by Mrs. Barnes; "From the Same Stock," an amusing sketch relative to visiting your distant relations, by Frances Lee; "Cousin Caleb's Will," by Julia Gill; "My Aunt Goldbeater," by Mrs. Denison; "Who Did the Wrong?" by Miss Virginia F. Townsend; &c., &c.

Price $2.50; 2 copies $4.00; 9 copies $16.00; 21 copies $35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cts. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums on certain terms. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

A BRITISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN NEW YORK.

The movement already begun among the Canadians residing in New York, to form a society of Canadians and natives of the British Maritime provinces, after the plan of other national societies, has resulted in a permanent organization, under the name of the "British-American Association."

This organization was effected on Friday evening, at a meeting held at the Stevens House. The various provinces were represented. Dr. Clark, of Cobourg, occupied the chair, and J. E. Leycraft acted as secretary for the occasion. The advisability of establishing a society for the promotion of social intercourse and for other similar objects was fully discussed, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted for adoption at a meeting to be held this evening, Friday. It was decided that "the society should be known under the name and style of the British American Association." Suitable rooms and other accommodations are to be procured. Great interest was manifested in the project by all present at the meeting.

MINERAL LANDS IN UPPER CANADA.

The *Globe's* cosrespondent at Quebec sends the following: The liberal policy adopted by Mr. McDougall in relation to the Lake Superior mineral lands, in the regulations of the 3rd of March last, has told already. The result is a complete vindication from the charges made by the *Leader* and other journals in the interest of old monopoly. It will be remembered that lands had been sold in 6,000 acre blocks, that the arrears were unpaid, and that the minerals were locked up. Mr. McDougall promptly perfected the faulty regulations, and ordered sales in 400 acre blocks at $1 per acre, cash. The results are that about 30,000 acres of unsurveyed and otherwise unproductive Crown lands have been sold, and $30,000 cash received. The points at which the sales have been made are Thunder Bay, Black Bay, St. Ignace and Batchewaung Bay. Some fine specimens of Iron ore are shown in the office of Mr. Devine, who has charge of Upper Canada mineral lands. These specimens are from the late discovery of what are called the Iron Mountains, at Goulais Bay, forty-five miles from Sault St. Marie. The ore is intermixed with dark slate. Further developements may be expected, as active explorations are going on. The Government Surveyor who is running the Indian boundary line, reports finding boulders of iron ore on the Batchewaung river, and on the surface. The American Company owning mineral lands in Goulais Bay propose constructing five miles of railway, to the shore, in the spring, and putting on a force of 150 men. It is proper to say that mineral lands, not on Indian territory, belong to the Crown. The Department is a good deal annoyed with irregular applications. The regulations require the applicant to furnish plan and description by a provincial land surveyor. Amusing instances are recounted in the Department of persons telegraphing applications for blocks in rear of certain bays. Of course, no notice could be taken of such applications.

☞ A notice of the Royal Canadian Bank, the Prospectus of which appears in another column, is unavoidably laid over until next week.

MR. MCGEE.—The Montreal *Gazette* of yesterday says:—"We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. McGee has been confined to his house, St. Catherine street, since Saturday last, by serious indisposition."

THE LATE MR. DESBARATS.—The Canada *Gazette* of Saturday last was issued in full mourning dress out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Desbarats. It bears the following imprint:—"Printed by Malcom Cameron, Printer to the Queen's most excellent Majesty."

CHIEF JUSTICE DRAPER.—The London *Prototype* of yesterday has the following:—"We regret to learn that owing to failing health, caused by long and most assiduous attention to the high duties of his office, Chief Justice Draper has been compelled to ask for some months leave of absence, and that he intends to go to England for the winter."

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.—The Montreal *Gazette*, in announcing the decision of Judge Coursal to postpone the case of the St. Alban's raiders until they can hear from Richmond, says that "there was universal satisfaction in court at the decision rendered. The accused seemed to regard it in the light of a triumph, and appeared to be well pleased at the result achieved by the efforts of their counsel. The young men were congratulated by some of their acquaintances, and among others by their friend George N. Sanders, who had been present every day since the inquiry commenced, and who divided with the accused themselves the attention of those present in court.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Donald Cameron, employed in the steam cooper-works of the Messrs. Elder, Stratford, had three of his fingers taken off by a circular saw on Friday last.—*Beacon.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TILLSONBURG.—A great calamity, says the Ingersoll *Chronicle*, has befallen the village of Tillsonburg. On the evening of Thursday of last week, the extensive saw and planing mills together with an immense quantity of seasoned lumber, all belonging to E. D. Tilson, Esq., were totally consumed by fire. By this catastrophe over fifty men, Mr. Tilson informs us, will be thrown out of employment. The loss, it is thought, will be about $18,000, of which $1,000 only is covered by insurance.

CAUTION TO APPRENTICES.—On the 5th inst., says the Stratford *Beacon*, one George Barker, an apprentice to James Wood, blacksmith, Millbank, was convicted before John Smith and John Freeborn, Esqrs., for refusing to obey the lawful commands of his master, and for using insulting and abusive language to him. Barker was ordered to be imprisoned for 10 days, with hard labour, in the County gaol, and to pay $2 costs, failing which to be imprisoned for a further term of ten days. This case should be looked to as an example for the guidance of both servants and apprentices.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The ceremonies attending the blessing and consecration of St. Paul's and St. Peter's Cathedral Philadelphia, were celebrated on the 20th inst. with the most imposing effect. The Cathedral is the work of eighteen years labor, and cost nearly $500,000. It is the largest church edifice in the United States. More than 200 priests participated, and the ceremonies were witnessed by about 8,000 people. Among the priests participating were Archbishops Purcell of Cincinnati and McCloskey of New York, together with the Bishops of Boston, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Burlington, Vermont, Newark, Fort Wayne, Ind., Hartford, Pittsburg, Toronto and Halifax. The Bishops proceeded to the episcopal residence in full vestments, with mitre and surplice, through Logan Square, followed by the priests, and proceeded to the Cathedral, the choir chanting the *Te Deum*. The usual ceremonies were then proceeded with. Bishop Wood, accompanied by the priests, sprinkled the foundation and walls with holy water. After the Mass had been concluded, Bishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, delivered an impressive sermon on a text from Ephesians, 5, 22 to 28, inclusive.

LOSS OF THE HUMAN VOICE.—By the measles people loose their voice at times; by colds, the hearing and voice is often partially destroyed. Now, for a cold, cough, hoarseness or sore throat, try a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box; sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

At Alexandria, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. J. Chisholm, D.D., brother of the bride, ANGUS CHISHOLM, Esq., of Lindsay, to CATHERINE, daughter of the late Col. Alex. Chisholm, of Alexandria.

Commercial.

LINDSAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1864.

Fall Wheat	$0 75	to	$0 80
Spring Wheat	0 75	"	0 00
Oats, per bush	0 40	"	0 00
Potatoes, per bush	0 40	"	0 00
Barley, per bush	0 50	"	0 60
Pease, per bush	0 60	"	0 00
Hay, per ton	11 00	"	13 00
Flour, per brl	4 00	"	4 50
Fresh Butter, per lb	0 16	"	0 17
Eggs, per doz	0 14	"	0 00
Beef, per 100 lbs	3 00	"	4 00
Tallow, per lb	0 08	"	0 00
Cordwood, per cord	2 00	"	0 00
Geese, each	0 25	"	0 00
Turkeys, each	0 40	"	0 45
Hogs, per 100 lbs	4 50	"	5 50

MONTREAL MARKETS.
(From William Nivin & Co.'s Prices Current.)

NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

FLOUR, per brl of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, $4,70 to $5,00; Extra, $4.50 to $4,65; Fancy, $4.35 to $4,50; City-Brands of Superfine, $4.15 to $4,30; Superfine from Canada Wheat, $4,25 to $4,40; Super. from Western Wheat, $4.05 to $4,10; Western States' Flour, $4.00 to $4,05; Super. No. 2, $3,70 to $3,90; Fine, $3,50 to $3,60; Middlings, $3,00 to $3,20; Pollards, $2,50 to $2,75.

OATMEAL, per brl of 200 lbs.—Range for good $4,75 to $5.

WHEAT, per bu. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring 90c to 92c.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—Pots $5,20. Pearls, latest sales at $5,20.

PORK, per bil of 200 lbs.—Mess, nominal, no transactions reported.

BUTTER, per lb. 19c to 20c.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—In external inflammation there is an unnatural rush of blood to the part affected. The effect of the Ointment is to disperse the local fever. The Pills relieve the system through the bowels of all morbid and irritating influences. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many persons will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

☞ Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

As a Family Medicine, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its Virtues and Magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it, and no family will be without it after once trying it. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

All orders should be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Lindsay by C. Britton, Knowlson & Gregory, and at the Medical Hall; E. A. Bowes, Oakwood; Geo. Douglass, Manilla; A. Wyatt, Cannington; Gilchrist & Cameron, Woodville; Thomas Matchett, Omemee, and all medicine dealers. 271

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir James Clark's
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

THIS valuable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on a miscarriage; but at every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all other painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

A bottle containing 50 pills, and enclosed with the Government stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for $1 and 6 postage stamps.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., general Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Lindsay by C. Britton, Knowlson & Gregory, and at the Medical Hall; E. A. Bowes, Oakwood; Adam Gordon, Manilla; A. Wyatt, Cannington; Gilchrist & Cameron, Woodville; T. Matchett, Omemee, and all other medicine dealers 221-247

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The original medicine is advertised in 1729, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on the Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WA